Catalogue of American Amphibians and Reptiles.

GICCA, DIDEROT F. 1982. *Enyaliosaurus clarki.*

Enyaliosaurus clarki (Bailey)
Balsas Armed Lizard

Enyaliosaurus quinquecarinatus: Dugès, 1897:523 (part).
Ctenosaura clarki Bailey, 1928:44. Type-locality, "Ovopeo [apparently "Oropeo," according to Duellman and Duellman, 1959] Michoacán, México." Holotype, Mus. Comp. Zool. 22454, adult male, collected at an elevation of 1000 feet in January, 1908, by Dr. H. Gadow (examined by author).
Enyaliosaurus clarki: Smith and Taylor, 1950:76. First use of combination.
Ctenosaura clarkii: Cochran, 1961:105.

• CONTENT. No subspecies are recognized.

• DEFINITION. A relatively small (13 to 16 cm snout–vent length) iguanine lizard with males generally larger than females (male and female average SVL 14.0 cm and 13.5 cm respectively). The tail length is equal to or less than body length in adults. Maximum total length reaches 30 cm. The middorsal scale row is enlarged, forming a low crest. The dorsal scales are smooth and larger than the lateral scales. The ventral scales are about half the size of the dorsal scales. The number of dorsal scales on the midline ranges from 67 to 90 (mean = 77 ± 6). Enlarged keeled scales are present on the femur and tibia. Femoral pores range from 4 to 7 (mean = 5), and are enlarged in males and minute in females. Infranasals are 2–3, supralabials are 6–10 (mean = 7.6), and infralabials are 7–11 (mean = 8.5). A gular fold is present. The tail is wide, with greatly enlarged spiniferous scales arranged in whorls. The first 5 to 9 (mean = 6.7) caudal whorls are interspaced by one row of small flat scales on the dorsal side, and by two rows on the ventral side. The middorsal scale of each whorl is largest. The ground color is brown-olive to black with light streaking and blotches. The venter is light. Adult males have black on the dorsal sides of the front legs, extending to the axillary region. Juveniles are duller, but similar in color to adults.

• DESCRIPTIONS. Descriptions of scalation and color are in Dugès (1897), Bailey (1928), and Duellman and Duellman (1959).

• ILLUSTRATIONS. Black and white photographs of *E. clarki* are in Bailey (1928) and Duellman and Duellman (1959). Dorsal and lateral view color drawings are in Dugès (1897).

• DISTRIBUTION. *Enyaliosaurus clarki* is known principally from the arid Tepalcatepec-Balsas basin in the state of Michoacán, México. Specimens have been taken near the town of Tepalcatepec (Duellman and Duellman, 1959) close to the border of Jalisco, and near the town of Huetamo (Pianka and Smith, 1959) close to the border of Guerrero. Thus, the species probably occurs in those states as well. A report from Cuautla, Morelos (Dugès, 1896) is considered in error (Davis and Smith, 1953). *Enyaliosaurus clarki* has been collected at elevations of 200 to 510 meters above sea level (Duellman, 1961, 1965b). Duellman and Duellman (1959) found *E. clarki* in open arid scrub forest as defined by Levenworth (1946). The lizard is typically arboreal, living mainly in hollow limbs of the paloverde, *Apoplanesia paniculata*, and dead columnar cactae (Duellman and Duellman, 1959).

• FOSSIL RECORD. None.

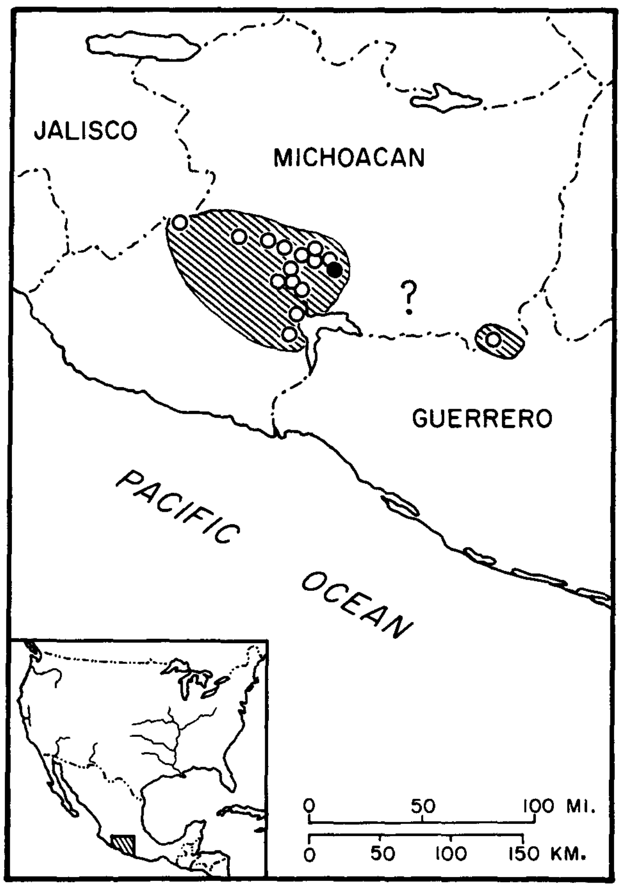
• PERTINENT LITERATURE. The most comprehensive work on the species is that of Duellman and Duellman (1959). A limited number of anatomical (Etheridge, 1965; Montanucci, 1968; Avery and Tanner, 1971; Iverson, 1980a), distributional (Gadow, 1910; Duellman, 1958, 1961, 1965b; Shannon and Humphrey, 1964), biogeographical (Stuart, 1957; Duellman, 1966; Savage, 1966), and ethological (Duellman, 1963; Carpenter, 1977; Iverson, 1980b) publications have appeared. Smith and Smith (1973) summarize the literature.

• REMARKS. *Enyaliosaurus clarki* appears to be most closely related to *E. defensor* based on the similarities in tail morphology and body proportions (Duellman, 1965a).

• ETYMOLOGY. The species name *clarki* is a patronym honoring Dr. Herbert C. Clark, director of medical research and laboratories, United Fruit Company.

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MAP. Solid circle marks the type-locality; open circles indicate other records. Question mark indicates an uncertain hiatus in the species' range.

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